



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## NOVA SCOTIA

## NEW BRUNSWICK

### The Atlantic Provinces

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island have an area of 206,600 square miles, one-twentieth of the total area of Canada. Manufacturing is the chief source of income; mining, agriculture, fishing and forestry rank next. The iron and steel industry at Sydney is the largest producer of manufactured goods in Nova Scotia; wood products are the chief manufacture in New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick grow 85 per cent of Canada's seed potato crop, and Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley produces world-famous apples. Nova Scotia mines almost one-third of Canada's coal. Iron ore is mined in the new Labrador development at Knob Lake as well as in Newfoundland. The four provinces account for nearly half the value of fish produced annually in Canada. The ports of St. John's, Halifax and Saint John handle much of Canada's Atlantic shipping, and the Gander and Goose Bay airports make Newfoundland an important link in the trans-ocean air route.



Prince Edward Island potatoes are enjoyed throughout the world  
One of the many fine beaches that attract vacationers



A boy walking on a beach



Highland comes in Nova Scotia, where "gatherings of the clan" gladden many hearts  
A typical Nova Scotia farm



Tide's out on New Brunswick coast. Fishing operations are extensive in the Atlantic region  
Lumbering in one of Canada's Atlantic Provinces



### Ontario and Quebec

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with two-thirds of Canada's population and much of its resources, form the industrial heartland of the nation. Quebec produces almost one-third of all Canadian manufactures. Pulp and paper manufacturing and preparation of food and beverages are the leading industries. An aluminum plant at Arvida is the world's largest producing unit. Forestry and electric power are also important. In southern Quebec, almost 70 per cent of the world's asbestos is mined. There is an extensive dairy industry in the St. Lawrence Valley and in southern Quebec. Ontario is Canada's chief industrial province, producing about half of the country's manufactured goods. Agriculture ranks second to manufacturing as a source of income. Northern Ontario is a rich mineral area producing much of the world's nickel and uranium and nearly every other mineral of economic importance except coal and tin. Vast areas of accessible forests produce newsprint which is exported throughout the world.

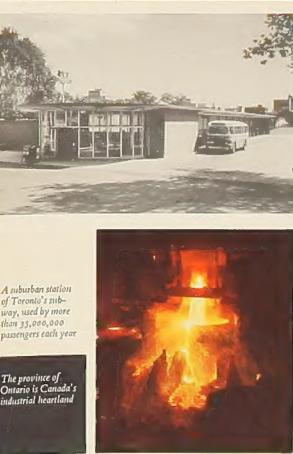
## NEWFOUNDLAND



Fishing is basic to the economy of Newfoundland  
Pulp and paper mill at Corner Brook, Newfoundland

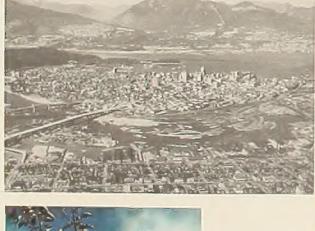


Night scene in Montreal, Canada's largest city



A modern section of Toronto's subway used by more than 15,000,000 passengers each year  
The province of Ontario is Canada's industrial heartland

## DIMINISH COLUMBIA



Vancouver, Canada's busy west coast port and third largest city  
Apple orchards dot the province's Okanagan Valley



### British Columbia and the Territories

British Columbia's area is 366,255 square miles, about one-tenth of Canada's total. Lumbering is British Columbia's leading industry and accounts for 40 per cent of its income. The British Columbia salmon operations contribute a large proportion of the total Canadian fisheries catch. Extensive irrigation has made possible diversified agriculture. Large mineral deposits form the basis for an extensive mining industry. British Columbia, with ample hydro-electric resources, stands third in Canadian manufacturing. Major industries include sawmills, pulp and paper, petroleum products, fish processing, veneers and plywood, slaughtering and meat packing. Almost one-third of Canada lies in the northern part of the continent and the islands extending to the North Pole. This region comprises the Yukon (207,000 square miles) and the Northwest Territories (1,105,000 square miles). The annual value of minerals produced in the Yukon and Northwest Territories is approximately \$18,000,000, of which about one-third is gold. The other two wealth-producing industries are the fur trade and fisheries.



Emerald Lake, one of the province's many beauty spots  
Oil wells dot Alberta's wheat fields, symbols of the importance of mineral development on the traditional economy of the Prairie Provinces



Streethouses of Saskatchewan grain. The produce of Saskatchewan wheat fields reaches markets throughout the world  
The Legislative Building, seat of government of the province of Regina



Old Fort Garry, Winnipeg, one of many points of historic interest  
Winnipeg's famous freight yard



### The Prairie Provinces

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend westward about 900 miles from Ontario to the Rockies. Agriculture is the chief source of income in the Prairies, where highly mechanized grain farms often cover more than one square mile per farm. The Prairies make Canada a major wheat producer. The three provinces are also important for mineral production. Natural gas is found in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and oil is produced in all three provinces. The fur industry is still an important source of income in the northern areas. About 60 per cent of the pelts produced in Canada come from these three provinces. The large production of petroleum has led to an extensive refining and chemical industry. The foods and beverage industry comprises the largest manufacturing group; wood and paper products, iron and steel products and clothing are other important industries.

## ALBERTA

## SASKATCHEWAN

## MANITOBA